

city both by the land and sea forces would be renewed at once.

Several hours elapsed before any reply was received from General Toral, and then he sent a message to General Shafter to the effect that the matter was of such great importance that he had been obliged to refer it to the Madrid Government, and that he would send his final answer as soon as he could receive instructions from Madrid.

It was then late in the afternoon, and General Shafter gave orders to all the troops to get as much rest as possible and be prepared to resume the attack at any moment.

No other answer had been received from General Toral up to 6 o'clock this evening. While the negotiations were pending Major-General Miles arrived off Aguaduros, on board the Yale, from Charleston. Admiral Sampson went on board the Yale and held a conference with General Miles; then the latter went to Siboney, landed for a short while and held a telephone communication with General Shafter, seven miles away. General Miles will go to the front to-morrow morning.

The Americans advanced steadily all day. In several of the Spanish trenches our troops found dummy wooden guns and no Spanish soldiers.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL MILES.

Off Santiago de Cuba, July 11, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 12.—The United States auxiliary cruiser Yale arrived off this port at 2 p. m. to-day from Charleston, S. C., with Major-General Miles and his staff, an additional Hospital Corps, Companies A to M of the 6th Illinois and the 6th Massachusetts, numbering 103 men each.

Shortly after the arrival of the Yale Rear-Admiral Sampson and Captain Chadwick paid a visit to General Miles, staying fifteen minutes on board the auxiliary cruiser. The Yale then proceeded to Siboney. Half an hour later the cruiser Columbia arrived with additional men belonging to the 6th Illinois.

Both the Yale and the Columbia reported all well on board. Immediately after his arrival at Siboney, General Miles and his personal staff landed in the cutter of the Yale.

REPORT FROM GENERAL MILES.

Washington, July 12.—General Miles, who arrived at Siboney on the Yale yesterday, made the following report to Secretary Alger to-day:

Arrived at noon. Had consultation with Admiral Sampson and General Shafter. As General Shafter has referred to the thickness of his lines, it is expected that these reinforcements will be gratefully received.

General Miles has not taken and will not take charge of the operations now being conducted against Santiago. Whatever credit is to be derived from the capture of that town, it is the result of the prosecution of the present plan of operations by General Shafter, will redound to that officer's credit. General Miles has declared expressly that he will not assume charge of operations. He is there simply in his capacity as commanding general of the Army, to look over the field and ascertain whether or not the operations are proceeding properly.

But with his appearance comes substantial assistance for General Shafter. With him on the Yale were more than a thousand men and considerable artillery, while the Columbia, which formed part of his expedition, is expected to report her arrival at any moment with the remainder of the troops. As General Shafter has referred to the thickness of his lines, it is expected that these reinforcements will be gratefully received.

LAND FORCES WATCH FLEET'S WORK.

In Camp near Santiago de Cuba, Monday, July 11, via Port Antonio and Kingston, Jamaica, July 12.—The land forces watch with interest the bombardment from the fleet. About eight o'clock the thunder of guns was heard to the seaward, and a dense cloud of smoke, rising over the ridge to the south, showed that the Navy was at work.

Many shells from the ships burst in the northeast part of the city, which it is difficult to see from the American lines. It is impossible to say what effect they had. Several burst in the center of the town, with great effect.

One shell, the explosion of which was seen from San Juan Hill, burst in a small street. When the atmosphere cleared it seemed as if the entire street had been blown out of existence. A large hole was torn in the ground and many buildings were demolished. If a hundred other shells could be landed with similar effect they would destroy Santiago. The warships fired for only a short time.

SPANISH TRICKERY AND ISLAPAY.

Before Santiago de Cuba, July 11, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 12.—Two ridiculous "plays" made by Spanish officers last night excited amusement in the American line. Late in the evening loud talking was heard from the first line of the Spanish intrenchments. An interpreter was called, and soon came in on a run to report that a Spanish officer was addressing his men, urging them to stand fast for the honor of Spain, as the morrow would be the last day of fighting, for the American Army would be wiped out the first thing in the morning.

Faint cheering followed, much less distinct than the officer's voice. The American sharpshooters ruthlessly fired in the direction of the Spanish lines, and the hero who was going to wipe out the American Army made a quick dive for the trenches, from which no Spanish heroes have yet emerged.

Late yesterday afternoon, before the flag of truce came down, a group of Spanish officers galloped along the lines in bright uniform, carrying the Spanish flag, and charged near the end of our line, back and forth, in front of the flag of truce, making an elaborate display. Finally they dashed into the town, out of danger, and then down came the white flag.

FOR GALLANTRY UNDER FIRE.

Before Santiago de Cuba, July 11, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 12.—General Kent recommends the following officers of his division for gallantry under fire:

Major Sharp, Major Phil Read, Captain N. G. McAlexander, Lieutenant G. S. Cartwright, Lieutenant Johnson and Aide-de-Camp Monroe, of the volunteers, who was wounded and will be recommended for a commission.

AN OBJECT-LESSON FOR TORAL.

Washington, July 12.—The impression prevailed in official circles when public business closed for the day that the flag of truce set in the Spanish lines at Santiago at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon was still flying, and that negotiations continued looking for a surrender. The basis for these negotiations naturally could not

VICTORIES

Violet Orris

be very broad, in view of the injunction the President laid upon General Shafter to accept nothing less than unconditional surrender, but it is supposed that time may be consumed through the indulgence of General Shafter in allowing the Spanish commander to communicate by cable with General Blanco in the effort to obtain his assent to the surrender.

General Toral undoubtedly has before his eyes the vindictive abuse heaped upon the unfortunate naval commander, Cervera, for surrendering at all, so that he probably will be bound by the direction of Blanco in his own case.

It is not generally known that in response to the many and pathetic reports by cable to Blanco announcing the loss of his squadron, Cervera received a most harsh and unsympathetic reply, but such is the case. Blanco's purpose in this may have been to dissuade other Spanish commanders, military and naval, from surrendering under any conditions, and in the case of Toral, it appears that he has made a strong impression. Nevertheless, confidence waxes in the speedy fall of Santiago, though many officers fear that the next will be found empty and the birds flown when the American troops make their entry into the town. Still, should this be the case, it may be fairly claimed that the prime object of the movement on Santiago—namely, the destruction of the Spanish squadron—having been achieved, the campaign as a whole has been successful.

OVERTURES MUST COME FROM SPAIN.

Washington, July 12.—Although the statement has been repeated day after day that no overtures have been made to this Government for peace, it may be repeated once more, in view of the expressions denying it at the State Department, that no such overtures have emanated from European sources as seek to create the impression that the United States Government or any of its representatives so far has made any move in this direction. The fact is to-day as it has been: The first overtures in the direction of peace must come from Spain, directly or indirectly.

GUARDING AGAINST YELLOW FEVER.

Playa del Este, Cuba, July 12.—The known presence of yellow fever at Caimanera, Guantanamo and other towns in the vicinity of Camp McCalla and along the coast has resulted in the establishment of the strictest quarantine.

Heretofore no communication will be allowed with the north side of the bay, and no one will be permitted to land from vessels entering the harbor here without a special permit from the commanding officer.

This may result in considerable inconvenience to the newspaper dispatch boats.

It also cuts off communication with the insurgent forces around Guantanamo, under the command of General Perez, and the regiment of Colonel Tomas.

The rules will also be rigidly enforced at Camp McCalla, although the general health of the American marines is remarkably good.

LETTERS HERE FROM THE FRONT.

About five hundred unstamped letters from soldiers in Cuba were received at the General Post-office yesterday from Portsmouth, N. H., and sent out on the first delivery yesterday morning. The letters bore the postmark, "Military Station No. 1, Cuba, June 25." They were brought to the front by the soldiers who were received for New-York in the same mail. It was provided by the Postmaster-General at the beginning of the war that letters might be mailed by soldiers or sailors in service without stamps, provided they were franked by the immediate commanding officer. The postage is collected from the addressees.

Not one of the unstamped letters taken out by the General at the beginning of the war, but a notice to the office. In most cases three or four persons struggled to pay the postage at once.

TROOPS TO LEAVE CHARLESTON TO-DAY.

Charleston, S. C., July 12.—Three transports were reported off the bar to-day. At 1 o'clock the Resolute came up to quarantine flying a yellow flag. She came anchor there and a few moments later the light-house tender Wisconsin went out to her with orders to proceed to Newport News. The Resolute came in and the Wisconsin went out to her. At 3 o'clock the Resolute came in and the Wisconsin went out to her. At 3 o'clock the Resolute came in and the Wisconsin went out to her.

CAPTURED A BLOCKADERUNNER.

Key West, July 12.—The British ship Wary, another would-be blockade-runner, was captured on the 24 inst. by the United States auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, and arrived here to-day under a prize crew, consisting of Officer F. J. Albrecht and two men.

The Wary is a twenty-two-ton vessel, and was loaded with provisions of a miscellaneous character, including flour, rice, cheese, lard, potatoes and beer.

The Wary, under Captain Jeremiah Moss and three men, all Jamaica negroes, was bound from Kingston for Cape Cruz. It was first suspected that her British flag was a subterfuge to enable her to pass the blockade, but later it developed that her patent, dated April 10, 1897, was bona fide, and that she was boldly attempting, in the face of all risks, to land her cargo for the Spaniards on the island.

When sighted by the St. Louis the sloop was becalmed, and Captain Moss, who was unfamiliar with the water thereabouts, was expecting a pilot to take him in. The St. Louis sent four or five shots from her six-pounders, but the sloop showed no indication of surrendering the flag was lowered, and half a dozen men pulled toward her, peppering her sails with shot from their small arms.

Captain Moss said he thought all this was done in sport, but when he found himself a prisoner of war he became badly frightened, and spent the whole time between capture and arrival here in parrying and weeping.

STILL BUYING TRANSPORTS.

Washington, July 12.—Negotiations are still in progress between the War Department and shipowners looking to the acquisition by the Government of additional vessels, particularly on the Atlantic Coast. The activity in this direction would seem to indicate that no time is to be lost in making preparations for future expeditions when the campaign against Santiago comes to an end.

It was formally announced to-day that the Department had bought the steamship Roumanian, of the Allen Line, and also the powerful sailing tug Britannia, which will be sent to Santiago for Shafter's army. Colonel Humphreys, quartermaster in charge of transportation with the army in Cuba, has orders to send back to Tampa such vessels as are not needed, and which will arrive from time to time and be put to such use as may be found necessary.

The supply ship Mohawk is now at Port Tampa, loading with two hundred thousand pounds of refrigerated beef for the army in Cuba. She will proceed promptly to Santiago, and will be followed by the Port Victor, which, loaded with subsistence stores, was scheduled to leave New-York to-day. The Port Victor will stop at Tampa and load with three hundred thousand pounds of beef.

DELICACIES FOR THE SICK.

Washington, July 12.—Burgess-General Sternberg of the Army asks that contributions of delicacies for the sick be sent to the Army Building, No. 39 Whitehall-st., New-York. Lieutenant-Colonel Brown is in charge of the medical supply depot there, and will acknowledge the receipt of contributions.

These will be sent to Santiago on a ship scheduled to leave New-York on Friday, and which is to call at Charleston, S. C., for troops. In addition to other supplies the ship will carry a large consignment of the Hospital Corps and large consignment of mineral water.

AMERICA'S FIGHTING MEN.

GLOWING TRIBUTE PAID TO THEM BY THE FRENCH MILITARY ATTACHE.

Washington, July 12.—Major De Grandprey, military attaché of the French Embassy, has just returned from the American headquarters near Santiago, where he has been observing for his Government the progress of military operations. He paid a glowing tribute to the fighting ability of American soldiers.

"I have the most complete admiration for your men," said Major De Grandprey to-day. "They are a superb body, individually and as an army, and I suppose not throughout the world is there such a splendid lot of fighting men. It is the fighting characteristic of the men which is most apparent. They are aggressive, eager for action, never needing the voice of an officer to push them forward. Another marked characteristic is the self-reliance of each man—what we call the character of 'initiative.' It is almost unknown in European armies, where every movement and the move to meet each action of the enemy awaits the initiative of an officer. But with your men they fight to the front, meeting each emergency as it arises, overcoming obstacles by their own initiative. Such self-reliance fighting men make an exceptionally impetuous army, for every unit contributes in the irresistible onward movement. The Spanish troops do not have this same characteristic. They are more passive, more cautious. Besides the impetuosity of such fighting material, it has the effect of inspiring a morale among the troops, making them feel that success is assured, and at the same time carrying disorder and depression to the ranks of the enemy."

EVERY MAN FIGHTING FOR HIMSELF.

Major De Grandprey says the fighting about Santiago is something entirely different from the warfare of European and other armies of modern times. The dense vegetation and tangle of tropical vines make it impossible to observe the usual military formations. As a result, there is little or no effort to fight in solid formation. Every man is fighting for himself, pushing forward through the shrubbery, vines and tall grass. It is impossible to see the enemy. There is no line of battle ahead against which the assault is directed. Only through the reports of pickets, and from the crack of rifles here and there ahead, is it known that a fighting force is there. This makes the shooting irregular, as it is seldom possible to see one of the opposing soldiers to get a distinct aim at him. The main result of this is to bring the two fighting forces close together gradually, until they are fighting at short range. In this respect, Major De Grandprey points out, it is a return to the fighting of two hundred years ago, when the short range of the arms then in use compelled fighting at close quarters. As is always the case at close-range fighting, the casualties are far greater. With the usual open field fighting of European armies the range is long and, as a result, the casualties are not so great in a given period. It has the effect, also, of allowing time for each side to gauge the strength of its adversary, and in this way decisive results are often achieved in long-range fighting before a general assault has occurred. But it is impossible to say whether this is a good or bad thing.

MANAGEMENT OF THE EXPEDITIONS.

Major De Grandprey also speaks highly of the efficiency with which the American troops and supplies were started on the expedition and debarked in Cuba. This has come in for considerable criticism in this country, but Major De Grandprey says that, considering the brief time allowed for equipping the expedition, remarkable results were secured. European military expeditions, such as those of England or France, to Africa or other points, he says, are planned six months ahead, which allows ample time for working out the most minute details. The first word of Admiral Cervera's entering Santiago Harbor was on May 16, and the vast military preparation was well under way and the expedition started early in the following month of June. This, and the insignificant loss of men and animals landing, Major De Grandprey says, were an exceptional good showing, judged by the best military standards. He says the foreign military observers were more concerned with this matter of embarking and disembarking troops, supplies and animals than with the actual military maneuvers, as the moving of large forces constitutes one of the most important problems of military science.

Major De Grandprey will remain here for a few days and will then return to Santiago, if the place has not been surrendered by that time. In case of a surrender, he will proceed to Porto Rico, or such other points as may become the center of military operations. As to the probabilities of surrender and the political aspect of the situation, Major De Grandprey will express no opinion, as he feels that it would be contrary to the proprieties of his position.

SAMPSON'S RELATIONS WITH SCHLEY.

Washington, July 12.—Secretary Long has received telegrams of a personal nature from Commodore Schley, and it is believed from Admiral Sampson as well. It is supposed they have been called forth by the newspaper controversies over the credit for the victory over the Spanish squadron, controversies which are most earnestly deprecated by the officials of the Navy Department. Secretary Long declines to make public these dispatches, though it is believed that they tend to demonstrate the existence of good relations between the two officers, and a disposition on the part of both to be judged strictly according to the canons of naval law.

BOUNTY FOR SAMPSON'S MEN.

Washington, July 12.—Something over \$200,000 will be paid by this Government as "head money" to the officers and sailors who destroyed Cervera's fleet. This is according to the law, which provides payment of \$100 for each man on the ships of an enemy when these ships are destroyed. A few of the officers will receive considerably more.

The law governing the distribution of this money is explicit. There are exact provisions for carrying it into effect, and every man, according to his rank, will be paid in due season. The statute is as follows:

A bounty shall be paid by the United States for each person on board any ship or vessel of war belonging to an enemy at the commencement of an engagement which is sunk or otherwise destroyed in such engagement by any ship or vessel belonging to the United States, or which it may be necessary to destroy in consequence of injury sustained in action, of \$100 if the enemy's vessel was of inferior force, and of \$200 if of equal or superior force, to be divided in the same manner as prize money; and when the actual number of men on board any ship or vessel so captured or destroyed shall be estimated according to the complement allowed the vessels of its class in the Navy of the United States, and there shall be paid to the captors of any vessel of war captured from an enemy, which they may be inclined to destroy, which is immediately destroyed for the public interest, but not in consequence of injuries received in action, \$50 for every person who shall be on board at the time of such capture.

According to this law, the officers and men of Sampson's fleet will be entitled to \$100 for every officer and man on board the six Spanish ships destroyed off Santiago. Records in the Bureau of Intelligence at the Navy Department show the complement of officers and men on the ships as follows: Vizcaya, 500; Maria Teresa, 500; Almirante Oquendo, 500; Cristobal Colon, 450; Roon, 450; Platan, 70; total, 2,087. On this reckoning the Government will pay \$708,700, the officers and men of Sampson's fleet \$28,700. The figures in Commodore Watson's dispatch to the Navy Department are slightly different, but change the result only a trifle.

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MANILA SITUATION UNCHANGED.

ADMIRAL DEWEY WAITING FOR THE ARRIVAL OF GENERAL MERRITT.

Hong Kong, July 13.—The British gunboat Plover, which left Manila on Sunday morning, has arrived here. She reports that at the time of leaving Manila there was no change in the situation. Admiral Dewey was awaiting the arrival of General Merritt. The insurgents were firing nightly on the Spaniards, and the blockade had finally been rendered effective.

FOURTH PHILIPPINE EXPEDITION.

San Francisco, July 12.—The fourth expedition to the Philippines will number 1,700 men. With Major-General Otis will sail Brigadier-General Hughes, chief of staff of the Department of the Pacific; Lieutenant-Colonel Barry, assistant adjutant-general; Major Mallory, inspector-general; Captain Charles McClure, judge-advocate; First Lieutenant Sladen, aid. The remaining members of the staff will go to Manila next week on the City of Rio Janeiro, and join him on that vessel on its arrival at Honolulu. They are Captain H. Bedford, assistant adjutant-general; Captain C. A. Devol, assistant quartermaster, and Captain C. C. Walcutt, assistant quartermaster.

General Otis expects that the steamers Rio Janeiro, Pennsylvania and St. Paul will be ready to sail with the troops on Friday of next week. He does not expect to get any more troops away until the return from Manila of the steamships City of Peking, City of Sydney and Australia. He thinks these vessels will be back in this port by about August 3.

The 7th California will go to Manila, if present plans are not altered. About three hundred men of the 6th Artillery, who will sail on the Peru with their guns, have nearly all had long experience, and many of them are expert marksmen. Ninety horses and 120 mules will be sent to Manila on the ship Tacoma. They will be cared for by Veterinary Surgeon Plumley, of the 1st Cavalry, and a detail of thirty men.

AGUINALDO "PATROLLING THE COAST."

Madrid, July 12.—An official dispatch from Iloilo, Philippine Islands, says Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, is "patrolling the coast with a squadron of merchantmen."

The dispatch adds that two bands of insurgents at Cebu have been defeated, and that three insurgent leaders have been captured and shot.

THE SPANIARDS AT PORTSMOUTH.

CERVERA AND OTHER OFFICERS TO GO TO ANNAPOLIS TO-DAY.

Portsmouth, N. H., July 12.—The auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, which brought the Spanish prisoners into this port on Sunday, was busy coaling to-day, and it was planned to have the work of taking on the six hundred tons required completed by to-night. At any rate, it is expected that the cruiser will start for Annapolis to-morrow morning with Admiral Cervera and the other Spanish officers, who have been ordered to that station for confinement as prisoners of war.

The Spanish captives who were landed on Seavey's Island, where they will be confined for the present, have made themselves at home, and most of them spent the day in playing cards or other favorite games. The men have good appetites, and are apparently contented. The food supplied them is of the best quality. Two of the cooks of the Cristobal Colon have been detailed to assist twelve Americans in this work, and the seamen have a better prospect for good living than they have had in a long time.

The sick among the Spaniards have been placed in the two hospitals at the island. It is found necessary to provide additional quarters for the accommodation of all who are on the sick list. The marine guard of twenty-seven men which came here on the St. Louis has been put ashore, and will remain to assist in guarding the prisoners. The Government tug which visited the cruiser at noon reported that Admiral Cervera is feeling much improved to-day.

CAPTAIN CONCAS WAS NOT KILLED.

Washington, July 12.—Admiral Sampson telegraphed to the Navy Department to-day that Captain Concas, who was reported to have been killed in the destruction of the Spanish squadron, is alive, wounded, and on the hospital ship Solace. This officer is well known in the United States, having brought the Columbian caravels across the Atlantic and to Chicago for exhibition at the World's Fair. He was popular at the time, but lost the regard of a good many of his American admirers when, just before the outbreak of the war with Spain, he delivered before the Geographical Society in Madrid a bitter diatribe directed against the personal qualities of the American people.

COURTESIES EXTENDED TO PRISONERS.

Washington, July 12.—The Secretary of the Navy has accorded to the Spanish officers who were brought as prisoners on the St. Louis, and are now at Portsmouth, the privilege of communicating freely with their friends and families in Spain by cable, under proper precautions to prevent the sending of any information touching the progress of the war. In consequence the navigation office has been fairly flooded with messages submitted for inspection. The Navy is also freely furnishing such information as it possesses as to the safety or condition of the Spanish prisoners in answer to appeals from their friends at home.

Nearly all the Spanish officers are without money, and are also in straits for clothing. Secretary Long has arranged to allow a certain sum of money to them each day, in accordance with the courteous, but not always observed, custom in the case of prisoners of war.

CANNOT COAL AT ST. THOMAS.

Washington, July 12.—Before the war began this Government accumulated a stock of coal at St. Thomas, West Indies. Most of it was on shore, but one thousand tons were on a schooner lying in the harbor. Twice since the war broke out the United States has availed itself of this coal, once to supply the Minneapolis and once the Montgomery, but as each was bound for the nearest home port and took only enough coal to carry it there it was fairly assumed there had been no breach of neutrality. However, it appears that a disposition is now exhibited by the Danish authorities to prevent the United States ships from using this coal, and as there is no question of their right to lay down such a rule the coal probably will be left alone. Fortunately there is no particular need for it, as there are other means of coaling a fleet now in use. The incident is one which will be used as a strong argument for the establishment of coaling stations in various parts of the globe for the benefit of the United States Navy.

NEGLECT OF THE WOUNDED

A SHOCKING STORY FROM AN OBSERVER BACK FROM THE FRONT.

INSUFFICIENT PREPARATION RESULTED IN TERRIBLE SUFFERING AFTER THE FIGHTING BEFORE SANTIAGO.

Tampa, Fla., July 10 (Special).—When the army of invasion left this port, some weeks ago, military men who had seen service wondered at the small size of the ambulance corps which had accompanied the expedition. Immediately after the skirmish of the 1st Volunteer Cavalry, better known as the Rough Riders, there came a telegram from Major-General Shafter, asking for more ambulances, more surgeons and more medical supplies. These were hurried off at once, and it was apparent that a mistake had been made in not providing more thoroughly against possible emergencies. This mistake became still more apparent after the battles in front of Santiago on June 30 and July 1 and 2.

From a newspaper correspondent who reached here last night on the transport Cherokee, which brought back nearly three hundred and fifty wounded enlisted men, the writer learned additional facts, which tend to prove that some one has blundered. The facts, as related by the man referred to, show that a deplorable condition of affairs existed in the American camp near Santiago up to and including July 4, when the Cherokee started north. "I was at the front," said this correspondent, "during the fighting on July 1 and 2, and whatever the errors that may have been made in the conduct of those battles they lose value as compared with the inefficiency in the handling of the wounded, both on shore and on the way home. In the first place, no apparent effort was made to relieve the sufferings of the men who fell on the field. I don't say that the few surgeons who were there did not work, for they did, and they worked like heroes. But they were unable, from mere lack of numbers, to attend to all the cases.

"On the night of July 2 I was forced to retire to the shore, because of illness, and the sights that met my eyes as I trudged along the road made an impression that will never, can never, be forgotten. On my way I passed hundreds of men who had been wounded, dragging themselves along, many of them on their hands and knees, each step adding to their agony and lessening their chances of recovery. Enlisted men, some of them bleeding from bullet wounds, could be seen carrying their officers, who were more seriously hurt, and all along the route were others whose injuries were too severe to permit them continuing their journey without assistance. The little stream which crosses the road near Siboney was absolutely red with the blood of men who had stopped to rest themselves and dress their wounds. The sight was pitiful almost beyond description.

"As fast as these unfortunate fellows reached the hospital they were cared for, but the accommodations were overtaxed, and General Shafter then decided to send away all who were able to stand the voyage. Looking at it in the light of what happened after the return trip here, it seems as if it would have been more humane to have kept them there, for the conditions on the Cherokee were such as to retard, instead of hasten, the recovery of the poor fellows who were sent aboard her. In the first place, the hold of the ship gave forth the most disgusting odors from the bilgewater which had been collecting in her for the last month. Then the decks of the ship were overcrowded with the wounded men. Worse than all, the medical attendance was grossly insufficient. For the three hundred and fifty men on board there was only one surgeon and three or four hospital stewards. When I tell you that in one day this surgeon had 110 redressings, you will see that he had a greater burden than he should have had. Many of his cases were so serious that amputations may be necessary to save the lives of his patients, and the overcrowding of the vessel made the existence of all of them almost unbearable.

"No provision had been made for the comfort of the poor fellows, and probably a fourth of them were without blankets, and many of them without even clothing sufficient to cover their nakedness. The hot days in Cuba had caused them to throw away their blankets, and numbers of them had lost their clothing in the battles with the Spaniards. On the way here the supply of bandages became exhausted, and for this reason the sufferings of all were unnecessarily increased by some one's negligence. I don't care to locate the blame, but somebody in authority will have a great crime to answer for when the day of reckoning comes."

When the Cherokee was tied to her pier a large number of surgeons were on hand to care for the wounded men and make them comfortable for their ride northward on the ambulance trains which were waiting. In squads of fourteen the men were sent from the ship, their wounds dressed and good food issued to them. The work was well and promptly done, and within a few hours the journey to Fort McPherson was begun.

CAPTAIN ALGER'S BRAVERY.

Washington, July 12.—Frederick Alger, son of the Secretary of War, and a captain in the Adjutant-General's Department, has been distinguished himself before Santiago, and has earned the warm commendation of his superior officers, couched in such terms as to make it apparent that it was not called forth by any consideration of his relationship to Secretary Alger. The official reports show that young Alger, in his zeal to get to the front, seized a rifle and joined the 1st Infantry in the ranks, in order to get ashore with the very first body of troops. Since that, attached to General Duffield's brigade, he has rendered most important service.

SPAIN ISSUES BONDS.

Madrid, July 12.—The Government to-day issued a loan of 500,000,000 pesetas in Treasury bonds at 5 per cent, of which amount the Bank of Spain takes 300,000,000 pesetas.

SANTIAGO'S SURRENDER REPORTED.

Rome, July 12.—The "Tribuna" of this city, publishes an undated Kingston, Jamaica, dispatch, received at 6:20 p. m., to-day, affirming that the city of Santiago de Cuba has capitulated.

DECLINE IN SPANISH CURRENCY.

Washington, July 12.—Perhaps there is no better evidence of Spanish decay as furnished by the war, not even the failure of Spanish naval squadrons to keep afloat when assailed by American fleets, than what Consul-General Budge tells the State Department respecting the decline of Spain's currency recently in the neighboring State of Morocco. Writing from Tangier, under date of May 21, Mr. Partridge says that Spanish currency had much depreciated. That was little more than a month after the beginning of the war. In January, we are informed, the exchange value was \$1.35 Spanish for \$1 American. Owing to relief obtained by the Bank of Spain, the rate at the time of writing was \$1.00 Spanish for \$1 American. He further says that the British postoffice and the Moorish customs authorities refuse altogether to accept Spanish currency.

THE HARRY STEWART WAS ORDERED OFF.

The Nova Scotian brig Harry Stewart, which arrived from Montego Bay yesterday, sailed from Port Royal, N. S., with a cargo of lumber for Cienfuegos, Cuba. On arrival off that port the United States auxiliary cruiser Eagle boarded the brig and ordered her off. Captain Brinton then proceeded to Montego Bay and discharged the cargo.

LIEUTENANT BERNADOU ADVANCED.

Washington, July 12.—Official orders were issued to-day announcing that Lieutenant Bernadou was promoted to the rank of captain, and was assigned to duty in command of the torpedo-boat Winslow in the action at Cardenas, in which Ensign Hiram was killed, had been advanced ten numbers in his grade in recognition of his meritorious services at that occasion.

A long line of remnants will be cleared this week. Suits to order, formerly \$16.00 to \$30.00, now at \$14.00. Trousers, formerly \$6.00 to \$8.00, now at \$4.00.

MONEY BACK ON A YEAR'S GUARANTEE THE PROTECTION WE GIVE!